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REGULAR MEETINGS OF
this Lodge on Wednesday evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the order, in good standing, are invited to attend.
A. O. NOYES, N. G.
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Why is it
That the Prescott people wear better clothes, smoke better cigars, chew better tobacco, look handsomer and are happier than formerly? Ask Henderson & Co. my16.

FOR SALE—A FEW NO. 1. COWS
Apply to
A. G. DUNN.
Prescott, June 12, 1868. tf.

Why is it
That the Prescott Bars sell better Liquors than formerly? Ask HENDERSON & CO. my16.

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Gold and Silver Bullion Assayed.

MINERAL ASSAYS AND ANALYSIS MADE.
611 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

SILVER AND GOLD ORES worked in small lots up to a hundred pounds, by Chlorination and other methods.
San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1868. jy18m6

Goods well Bought, Sell Them-
selves.—D. HENDERSON, the senior partner of the firm, is constantly employed in San Francisco selecting and buying goods by which means we are enabled to take advantage of the fluctuations in prices, and purchase our goods at lower rates than any other House in Central Arizona.
my30 D. HENDERSON & Co.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds,
Special and General Powers-of-Attorney,
etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Why is it
That Dry Goods are sold cheaper in Prescott than elsewhere this side of San Francisco? Enquire of
HENDERSON & CO.
my16

What Correspondents say of Arizona.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, a paper that has always spoken good words for Arizona, has a special correspondent now in the Territory, who writes intelligently of some matters. The letters we have seen published in the *Bulletin*, were written at Hardyville, on the Colorado river, and the correspondent writes as if he had received his ideas of the interior of the Territory from some person who travelled over it in the employ of Government. He first speaks of the stereotyped boast indulged in by some of our people: that Arizona is the richest mineral country in the world, seems to doubt the truthfulness of this assertion and intrenches himself behind the well known, stubborn fact that if it is, the outside world don't know it. In the next paragraph, however, he balances accounts by throwing in the dead weight that has been pressing us down, and still presses us down—the Indians, and we are not disposed to quarrel with him on this point. But when he says: "About one-fourth part of Arizona may be put down as fit for agriculture and grazing, about one-fourth a barren, sandy waste, about three-eighths is covered with lava from extinct volcanoes, and about one-eighth may be put down as mineral, or where the bed rock is of primitive formation, and would by its appearance induce a miner to look for mineral," we straightway take issue with him, and shall endeavor to prove to his unsophisticated mind that over one-half of the entire area of the Territory may be put down as eminently fitted for grazing and agriculture. To substantiate this assertion, we can find scores of men who will make oath that from the Colorado river to the Eastern boundary of the Territory, is a belt of country over 300 miles in length by about 75 miles in width which is admirably adapted to grazing and agriculture, and, to add to its attractions, nearly one-half of said belt of country is well-timbered, while more than the half of it is well watered.

He forgot to mention the fact, that the "desert part" is, in fact not a desert, for upon it nutritious grasses grow, and water is found at depths of from 50 to 100 feet. Again, "more than one-eighth" of the Territory may be put down as mineral. Now, if he will but follow the mineral belt that runs through the heart of the Territory, for 300 miles, between the Colorado and Gila rivers, then cross the latter stream, travel over the rich and extensive mineral country in Pima county, he will be apt to come to the conclusion that in dividing the Territory into mineral, grazing, agricultural and "sandy waste" patches, he was too partial to the "sandy waste," and gave it entirely too much spread. We will close this article by giving his theory about the "FORMATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER."

"This great flow of conglomerate matter flattened out into a vast plain covering the primitive bed rock, also damming up the great Colorado river, thus forming an inland lake. After the lapse of time, the Colorado river broke over the dam, and as this conglomerate mass was not yet fully hardened, the river soon wore a channel through, and formed the great canyon of the Colorado river. This theory is fully sustained by the evidence of one James White, who floated through the great canyon on a raft from the confluence of Grand river to Callville. White asserts that for at least 500 miles the Colorado river is confined in a canyon of perpendicular banks of dark conglomerate rock. For 200 miles below the confluence of Grand river with the Colorado, the banks are not very high in the immediate vicinity of the river, but slope off in benches until within three or five miles, the tops of the main mountains on the plateau may be reached. The bed rock in the vicinity of the river appeared to be a sedimental formation as formed at the bottom of the lake. This sedimental formation overlapped granite and slate at various places through the great canyon, where the precipitous rocks varied from 3,000 to 8,000 feet. White noticed that this conglomerate rock overlapped different kinds of rock that cropped out near the water's edge. The writer has been at the mouth of the great canyon, also on the great plateau and through what is called Black Canyon, below Callville, and has noticed this to be a fact. A miner might as well prospect the Pacific Ocean where the water is from 3,000 to 5,000 feet deep, as to prospect one of these fields of lava.

A traveling correspondent of the San Francisco *Times*, writing from Prescott, under date of August 31st, tells the following plain, unvarnished tale of this portion of our Territory:

"It seemed like life on another planet to find on this side of the Colorado such 'sweet fields beyond the swelling flood stand dressed in living green'; to hear the soft, joyous carols of birds all night and day; to see tall waving pine in one day's ride from the silent lower desert of southeast California, seemed to me like enchantment, like life from the dead, like awakening to immortality. What can it mean? After a winter of unprecedented rain, how comes it to find vernal music, grass, flowers, and the soft airs of summer repeated? Enigmatical Arizona! What process shall unfold thy secret and cause thy Sphinx-like mystery to be revealed? For almost two months 'heavy wet' has encompassed these elevated plateaus, and to-day there is green pasture enough here in central and northern Arizona for all the flocks and herds of California. The land and occupation of Goshen has been transferred to the hills of Bashan and Moab.

Ah! but the fierce hordes of the "Amelekites" and other "giants" abound! Yes! And cannot all the boasted valor of the "Yankee nation" neither drive out nor subjugate these "Canaanites"? Yes! As soon as the facts are known—the genial climate, the superb skies, fertile soil, waters, mines, fruits, comforts of every sort, which advancing civilization, with its treasures of skill and boards of wealth, shall here yet pour forth as from horns of plenty—then Arizona will be properly developed, known, appreciated.

Mining—New Processes.

The San Francisco *Alta* and the *Mining and Scientific Press*, also of San Francisco, are in high glee over a new desulphurizing furnace, named the "Hogan," and if it can do what its inventor claims for it, we do not blame them for feeling jubilant over the invention. It is said that gold and silver ores can be roasted in it, and thoroughly desulphurized at an expense not exceeding one dollar or a dollar and a half per ton, using water—which is first converted into super-heated steam and then separated into its elemental gasses, oxygen and hydrogen—for the fuel.

This is the very furnace needed in this part of Arizona, and should experience with it in California prove it to be what it is represented, we are bound to have dozens of such furnaces here before long.

Messrs. Kustel and Hoffman, (says the *Press*) have adapted chlorination also to silver ores, by a combination of the Plattner & Plattner wet process—dissolving the chloride of gold out first by means of hot water, and the chloride of silver afterwards by a solution of hypo-sulphate of soda.

This adaptation will be found especially useful where the ores contain both gold and silver. The method of procedure is thus described:

"The ore having been roasted, is treated by the Plattner gold chlorination process, as used in numerous chlorination works in this State. The powder is moistened and put into a covered wooden tub or vat, into the bottom of which chlorine gas, made by mixing sulphuric acid, black oxide of manganese and common salt, is forced. This chlorine unites with the gold and forms a chloride which is soluble, and is leached out by letting water run through the ore. Sulphate of iron is added to the solution of chloride of gold, and the chloride leaves the gold, which then being reduced to a metallic state, becomes insoluble, and falls to the bottom as a fine, dark-purple powder, which has only to be melted to turn into a bright yellow bar. Mr. Kustel has found that by drawing off the chlorine from one vat to another, instead of letting it escape after each change, as is the general custom, he can chlorinate a ton of silver ore with three pounds of manganese instead of ten pounds, the usual quantity in gold chlorination, and there is a proportionate saving of acid and salt. If there is any copper in the ore, it is leached out with the gold, and may be precipitated from the solution by throwing in pieces of iron.

The silver in the roasted ore is not soluble in cold water, and although it can be leached out by a hot solution of salt, yet as sixty-eight pounds of salt are required for one of silver, that process is so unprofitable that it is not used on this coast at all, and only on matt in Europe. But it can be leached out by a hypo-sulphate of soda, which is employed by Mr. Kustel, three-quarters of a pound of the salt being dissolved in a cubic foot of water, and two feet and two-thirds of the solution being employed to leach out a pound of silver. In leaching, the solution should stand six inches over the pulverized ore, which may be two feet deep, and be dripping down constantly, not less than twelve or more than twenty-four hours. After leaching, the solution is clear, and contains oxide of silver in chemical combination with hypo-sulphate of soda. A solution of sulphate of sodium is poured in to precipitate the silver as a sulphide, which is drained clear of water in a strong canvas bag, dried, pressed, exposed to a low red heat to drive off the sulphur, and then melted with iron in a crucible. The bar consists of three-fourths silver and one-fourth matt, and the latter splits off when the hot bar is thrown into water. The matt contains from four to six per cent. of silver, and is crushed and roasted with the next lot of ore.

Several experiments tried on four tons of ore from the Rising Star mine at Oxyhee, showed yields varying from three to six per cent. less than the fire assay, and the bullion, which is .760 fine when amalgamated in the barrel, was .957 fine by the Kustel process.

Mr. Kustel informs the *Alta* that this process is peculiarly well adapted to the ores of Reese River, Idaho, Humboldt and Sonora, but will be of less service at Virginia, in Southern California and Arizona, yet, we think there are ores in this Territory to the successful working of which this process is well adapted, and as Mr. Borger is erecting chlorination works near Prescott, we have no doubt but that he will test the matter.

B. P. RANKIN, a lawyer of San Francisco, has taken leave of Radicalism and joined the Democracy.

U. S. Horses and Mules.

A military officer requests us to publish the following opinion of the Judge Advocate General, recently promulgated:

"Held that certain horses and mules found in Washington, during the war, in the possession of an Army Sutler, marked with the U. S. brand and without any other additional mark indicating that they had been duly sold by the Government, were to be regarded as *prima facie* Government property;—the burden of proof, being, under the circumstances, thrown upon the party to establish a legal title."

It will be seen by the above that any person having in his possession a U. S. animal, which has not been duly sold by the Government, is liable to have the same seized by any officer of the army. It therefore behoves all persons, to be prepared to furnish incontestable proof of the legality of their title to the same.

Hops grow wild all over Arizona, and there is considerable demand for them among our people, yet, nobody has, as yet, undertaken to raise them as a crop. In California hop-raising pays well, and we see no good reason why it should not be a profitable business here. They have never sold for less than 30 cents per pound, gold, and it is said that, when the plants are two years old, an acre of them will yield over 800 pounds.

RICE.—A fine sample of rice is now growing upon the farm of A. J. King, of this city. It has grown with no more attention than would be required by the raising of Indian corn. The stalks are about three feet high, and are now heading out, with the prospect of making a heavy crop. The experiment of rice growing will, if successful, be one of great importance to the country.—*Los Angeles News*, Sept. 26.

Why cannot some of our Arizona farmers experiment a little with rice? It ought to do well in our river bottoms, and foot-hill valleys.

JOHN A. BINGHAM, the man who, according to B. F. Butler, murdered Mrs. Surratt, is on his way to California, to talk for Grant and Colfax. Oh, Bingham, monstrous Bingham! on your way from East to West, you should hire out to Father Brigham, to—well, you know the rest.

IN THE FIELD.—Our former fellow-townsmen, Patsy Marley, P. F., who left Prescott some time since, has found his way to Green River City, as we learn from the following card, published in the *Frontier Index*, over Patsy's signature:

"I hereby challenge J. Condie Drum, in particular, to fight me for \$1,000 to \$2,000 aside, anywhere on the line of the U. P. R. R., between Salt Lake and Green River City. Man and money ready. If not accepted, I am willing to fight Billy or Jimmy Dwyer for the same amount, or any other man at 145 lbs.—will give or take three or four pounds. Boys, if you mean biz, put up or shut up. I will deposit \$250 at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, Green River City. First come first served."

NEW MODE.—The African majority in the South Carolina Legislature, recently suspended a "brudder" member six months for voting with the minority. Happy idea. Inventive duskie.

TOO COSTLY.—The San Francisco *Call* says: "The London *Times* has an article on American affairs, in which it praises our forbearance toward the Indians, but expresses an opinion that the mild policy will not be pursued much longer, because it is too costly. Forbearance is not only too costly, but, more than that, it has long since ceased to be a virtue. General Sherman has at length opened his eyes to this fact, and gives evidence of treating the red savages as they deserve."

Wish General Halleck would also open his eyes. The people of Arizona know the cost of forbearance to their sorrow, and the worst of it is, they are the ones who have paid the cost. It is high time our Government should make an effort to relieve them from paying cost any longer, or tell them to look out for themselves.

THE New York *Tribune's* opinion of the immortal Washington is not very exalted. Hear what its chief editor says of the great and good man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen":

"Take the be-wigged and powdered Washington, standing forever in that stiff military cravat, and apparently without a drop of blood in his veins, an impossible hero to us, for we see no humanity in him."

That, and "Tear down the Plauding Lie," ought to "let you out," Mr. *Tribune*.

ZEAL, not rightly directed, is pernicious, for, as it makes a good cause better, it makes a bad cause worse.

MAN was never intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation, whereas an active life is the best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preservation of health.

The Moon and the Weather.

Professor Elias Loomis read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science upon the "Influence of the Moon upon the Weather," of which the following is an abstract:

Several meteorologists have attempted by a comparison of a long series of observations to determine if the moon exerts any influence upon the weather. From a comparison of twenty-eight years of observation in Germany, Schubler, in 1830, deduced a sensible influence of the moon, the number of rainy days at the time of the second octant being twenty-five per cent. greater than at the time of the fourth octant. From a comparison of observations made at Paris, Orange and Carlsruhe, Gasparin arrived at results not differing greatly from those of Schubler. By a comparison of sixteen years of observation at Greenwich, nine years at Oxford, and sixteen years at Berlin, Mr. Harrison, of England, has obtained results which are remarkably consistent with each other, and which indicate that the moon exerts an appreciable influence upon the terrestrial temperature, the maximum occurring six or nine days after the new moon, and the minimum about four days after the full. The difference between the maximum near the first quarter and the minimum near the last quarter is two and a half degrees Fahrenheit. The results, which are so different from what might have been anticipated, Mr. Harrison explains by supposing that the moon really attains its greatest heat about the last quarter; but that the heat which the moon radiates to the earth is entirely dark heat, and therefore absorbed by our atmosphere. This heat raises the temperature of the air above the clouds, causing increased evaporation from their surface, by which they are dispersed, and thus there is an increased evaporation from their surface, by which they are dispersed, and thus there is an increased radiation of terrestrial heat to the sky, and consequently a diminution in the temperature of the air near the ground. He supposes that opposite results must occur at the period of minimum heat in the moon. Upon extending the comparison to forty-three years of observation at Greenwich, Mr. Harrison finds still a fluctuation of temperature, but the range is reduced to one degree and one minute instead of two degrees and five minutes. Mr. Ballat, on tabulating a series of seventy years mean daily temperature, according to the moon's age, found that the highest temperature occurred during the seven days after full moon, being almost precisely opposite to the results of Mr. Harrison. Schiaparelli has made a careful analysis of 38 years of observations, made at Vigorano, near Milan, in Northern Italy, and has attained results which are also remarkably consistent with each other. They show that about the time of the last quarter of the moon there is a maximum in the number of rainy days, as also in the frequency of storms, and in the degree of cloudiness.

The Professor then exhibited a table of results, which he had deduced from seven years' observation, and drew the conclusion that the moon did effect the weather, and maintained in direct opposition to Professor Herschel, that the moon just before its full influenced the weather toward cloudiness rather than clearness, and followed the same law as the sun.

CLIMATIC CURIOSITIES.—The changes in a country's climate by settlement and cultivation of the soil often seem strange and inconsistent. A letter from a late traveler in Nebraska notes some curious contrasts: "It is a frequent subject of remark in the Ohio Valley, that settling the country, clearing, ditching the land, constantly makes it dryer; that old wells and springs are drying up, and each succeeding summer branches run dry, which never did before. The French agricultural report makes the same complaint, and calls upon the government to stop the destruction of the forests, as the means of preserving the rivers. But here, with settlement, exactly the reverse phenomena are presented, and the quantity of rain in western Nebraska and Kansas has doubled within the memory of man. Perhaps this is due somewhat to the trees planted on new farms, but I think, also, that breaking up the sod allows it to absorb more moisture than it could in the prairie state, and in many instances turning a hundred acres of sod will renew an old spring. Fresh branches are starting in gullies, which have been dry for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years. 'Thus springs break out in the thirsty wilderness, and streams of water in the dry ground!'" Here is an important principle at work, which will enable agriculture to make great advances on what is now the American desert. Akin to these are the facts of heavy rains this summer in Colorado and California, States where the rule of dry summers seem to have been invariable heretofore. Who shall divine the law of such revolutions?

MORE SECESSION.—Wherever the "colored cuss from Africa" wedges himself in between whites, or is wedged in by them, trouble is sure to arise. General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Dr. Boynton, his pastor, are at war, all on account of the ebony. The General wants negroes admitted to an ecclesiastical equality in the Congregational Church in Washington City; the Parson don't. Hence the row.

Since 1850, over 107,700 Chinese have arrived in California. Of these 3,900 have died, and 42,000 have gone back to China, which leaves over 60,000 of them on the Pacific Coast.

SHERMAN, the highest point on the U. P. R. R. is 8,232 feet above the sea.